

LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too long for thee. *Deut. xiv. 24.*
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note;
a long syllable.
Long. adv.
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, erefts the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.
Prior.
2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of long-enduring brass. *Faifax.*
When the trumpet foundeth long, they shall come up to the
mount.
The martial Ancus
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
One of these advantages, that which Cornelle has laid
down, is the making choice of some signal and long-ex-
pected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.
Dryden on Dramatick Poefy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long
Sustain'd the rufty fword again. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse refumes her long-forgotten lays. *Dryden.*
And love, reftor'd, his ancient realm furveys.
No man has complain'd that you have difcours'd too long
on any fubject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning
more.
Perfa left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unrea-
fonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n reftores
To thy fond with the long-expected fhores. *Pope's Odffey.*
3. In the comparative, it fignifies for more time; and in the
fuperlative, for moft time.
When the could not longer hide him, the took for him an
ark of bullrufhes. *Exod. ii. 3.*
Eldelt parents fignifies either the eldelt men and women
that have had children, or thofe who have longft had
iffue. *Locke.*
4. Not foon.
Not long after there arofe againft it a tempeftuous wind.
Acts xxvii. 14.
5. At a point of duration far diftant.
If the world had been eternal, thofe would have been
found in it, and generally fpread long ago, and beyond the
memory of all ages.
Says, that you once were virtuous long ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*
6. [For along; an long, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There fat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them mediate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
Some fay, that ever gainft that feafon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning fmgeth all night long,
And then they fay no fpirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholefome, then no planets ftrike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
No hallow'd and fo gracious is the time. *Shakefp. Ham't.*
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*
Forty years long was I griev'd with this generation. *Pfal.*
Long. v. n. [gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the
failure. A word now out of ufe, but truly Englifh.
Refpective and wary men had rather feek quietly their
own, and wifh that the world may go well, fo it be not long
of them, than with pains and hazard make themfelves ad-
vifers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Lent all of Somerfet, and his delay. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Miftrefs, all this coyl is long of you. *Shakefp.*
If we owe it to him that we know fo much, it is perhaps
long of his fond adores that we know fo little more. *Glauv.*
To long. v. n. [gelangen, German, to alk. Skinner.] To
defire earnestly; to wifh with eagerness continued, with for
or after before the thing defired.
Frefh expectation troubled not the land
With any long'd for change, or better ftate. *Shakefp.*
And thine eyes fhall look, and fail with longing for them.
Deut. xxviii. 32.
If earft he wifhed, now he longed fore. *Faifax, b. i.*
The great mafter perceived, that Rhodes was the place the
Turkifh tyrant longed after. *Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it caufeth love,
And longing hopes, and well affured joy.
His fons, who feek the tyrant to fustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deferv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

LON

- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*
Elfe whence this pleafing hope, this land defire,
This longing after immortality? *Addifon's Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unfeen, and plead for Cato. *Addifon.*
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was fupplied with fifh
ones by his cook, though at a great diftance from the fea.
Arbutnot on Coins.
Through ftormy fea
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philips.*
LONGANIMITY. n. f. [longanimitas, Latin; longanimité, Fr.]
Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meek-
nefs of Moses, and furely had maftered any but the longani-
mity and lafting fuffurance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the
fnowy white robes of meeknefs and longanimity, than in the
purple mantle of blood. *Hawell's England's Tears.*
LONGBOAT. n. f. The largeft boat belonging to a fhip.
At the frft defcent on fhore, he did countenance the land-
ing in his longboat. *Watfon.*
They frft betray their maffers, and then, when they find
the vefel finking, fave themfelves in the longboat. *L'Etrange.*
LONGEVITY. n. f. [longævus, Latin.] Length of life.
That thofe are countries fuitable to the nature of man,
and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the
natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The inftances of longevity are chiefly amongft the abfte-
mious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LONGIMANOUS. adj. [longueman, French; longimanus, Lat.]
Long-handed; having long hands.
The villainy of this Chriftian exceeded the perfecution of
heathens, whole malice was never fo longimanous as to reach
the foul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their
elyfiums. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*
LONGIMETRY. n. f. [longus and metria; longimetrie, French.]
The art or practice of meafuring diftances.
Our two eyes are like two different ftations in longimetry,
by the affiftance of which the diftance between two objects is
meafured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
LONGING. n. f. [from long.] Earnelt defire; continual wifh.
When within fhort time I came to the degree of uncer-
tain wifhes, and that thofe wifhes grew to unquiet longings,
when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within
little varying they fhould end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's longing,
An appetite that I am fick withal,
To fee great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakefp.*
The will is left to the purfuit of nearer fatisfactions, and
to the removal of thofe uneafineffes which it then feels in its
want of, and longings after, them. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY. adv. [from longing.] With incessant wifhes.
To his frft bias longingly he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*
LONGISH. adj. [from long.] Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE. n. f. [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.]
1. Length; the greateft dimenfion.
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms,
which were longer than broad, by the double of their lati-
tude. *Watfon's Archited.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only;
but the thoufand parts of our bodies may be diversifed by
fituation in all the dimenfions of folid bodies; which multi-
plies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in
a new abyfs of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermon.*
This univerfal gravitation is an inceffant and uniform ac-
tion by certain and eftablifhed laws, according to quantity of
matter and longitude of diftance, that it cannot be deftroyed
nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. The circumference of the earth meafured from any meri-
dian.
Some of Magellan's company were the frft that did
compafs the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Abbot.*
3. The diftance of any part of the earth to the eaft or weft of
any place.
To conclude;
Of longitudes, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*
His was the method of difcovering the longitude by bomb
veffels. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4. The pofition of any thing to eaft or weft.
The longitude of a ftar is its diftance from the frft point
of numeration toward the eaft, which frft point, unto the
ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
LONGITUDINAL. adj. [from longitudo; longitudinalis, French.]
Meafured by the length; running in the longelt direction.
Longitudinal is oppofed to tranfverfe: thefe veficulae are
difftended, and their longitudinal diameters ftretched, and fo
the length of the whole mufcle fhortened. *Cheyne.*

LOO

- LOGLY. adv. [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.
Mafter, you look'd to longly on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakefp.*
LOGLY. adv. [from long.] Tedious; wearifome by its
length.
They found the war fo churlifh and longfome, as they grew
then to a refolution, that, as long as England flood in ftate
to fuccour thofe countries, they fhould but confume them-
felves in an endlefs war. *Ducan's War with Spain.*
When chill'd by adverfe fnows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary fteps the fen fome plain. *Prior.*
LOGLY. adj. [long and fuffering.] Patient; not eafily
provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longfuffering, and
abundant in goodnefs. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*
LOGLY. n. f. Patience of offence; clemency.
We infer from the mercy and longfuffering of God, that
they were themfelves fufficiently fecure of his favour. *Regert.*
LOGLY. n. f. [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a cant-
ing term for one of another.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Ay, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree
of a fquire. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
LOGLY. adv. [This and many other words fo terminated
are corrupted from wife.] In the longitudinal direction.
This ifland ftands in a vail mek, which lies longways, al-
moft in a parallel line to Naples. *Addifon in Italy.*
LOGLY. adv. [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.
My fmile you mifled,
Which I earft, is too long-winded. *Swift.*
LOGLY. adv. [long and wife.] In the longitudinal direc-
tion.
They make a little crofs of a quill, longwife of that part of
the quill which hath the pith, and crofwife of that piece
of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwife unto
the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakevill.*
LOGLY. n. f. A game at cards.
A fever'd imagination, that all thofe affections of the mind
fhould be thus viciy thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addif.*
In the fights of loo.
LOGLY. adj. [looly and like.] Aukward; clumsy.
The plot of the farce was a grammar fchool, the maffer
fetting his boys their leffons, and a looly country fellow put-
ting in for a part among the fcholars. *L'Etrange.*
LOGLY. n. f. It is that part aloft of the fhip which lies juft be-
fore the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caftle.
Sea Dictionary.
To LOOL. v. a. To bring the fhip clofe to a wind.
LOGLY. n. f. [Of this word the derivation is unftell'd. Skin-
ner mentions looly, German, foolifh; and Janus, loole, a
clown, Welth, which feems to be the true original.] A lub-
ber; a clumsy clown.
The vices trace
From the father's fcoundrel race.
Who could give the looly fuch airs?
Were they mafons, were they butchers? *Swift.*
LOGLY. adj. [from aloof.] Gone to a diftance.
The once being loof, Antony
Claps on his fea-wings, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To LOOL. v. n. [looc, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
Your queen died, fhe was more worth fuch gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
The gods look down, and the unnatural fcene
They laugh at. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Abimelech look'd out at a window, and faw Ifaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, fo that I am
not able to look up. *Pfal. xl. 12.*
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly
to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*
The fathers fhall not look back to their children. *Jer.*
He had look'd round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*
The ftate would call the eye, and look about to fee, whe-
ther there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without fpillng, be pretty
things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fresh appears white, whether the fun be in the meridian,
or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what
place loever the beholders look upon it. *Boyle on Calours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dy, than take
pains to look about for a bridge.
Thus pond'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,
And faw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Betray; if thou dar'ft, look out
Upon you flughter'd hoft. *Dryden's Spanifh Friar.*
I cannot, without fome indignation, look on an ill copy of
an excellent original; much lefs can I behold with patience
Virgil and Homer abufed to their faces, by a baching in-
terpreter. *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their conftant endeavours alter true

LOO

- felicity, can fufpend this profecution in particular cafe, till
they have look'd before them, and inform'd themfelves, whe-
ther that particular thing lie in their way to their main
end. *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures
and difcourfes capable to delight and inflruet him, which yet
he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*
Towards thofe who communicate their thoughts in print,
I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no
tendency in their writings to vice. *Addifon's Freeholder.*
A folid and fubftantial greatnefs of foul looks down with a
generous neglect on the cenfures and applaufes of the multi-
tude. *Addifon's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a
wreck, and look about me to fee how few friends I have
left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of fuch animals as look the fame way
with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the
brain; but the optick nerves of fuch animals as do not look
the fame way with both eyes, as of filhes, do not meet.
Newton's Opticks.
2. To have power of feeling.
Fate fees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glafs,
And looks it through, but to it cannot pafs. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye.
In regard of our deliverance paff, and our danger prefent
and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform
his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the rea-
fon of it. *Sittingfleet.*
The man only faved the pigeon from the hawk, that he
might eat it himfelf; and if we look well about us, we fhall
find this to be the cafe of moft mediations. *L'Etrange.*
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place
and age, nor have fo preftumptuous a thought as to be wifer
than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would look into himfelf, would find fome
defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the fu-
ture ftate of blifs or mifery, and fee there God, the righteous
Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds.
Locke.
4. To expect.
Being once chafte, he fpeaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks
With us to break his neck. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the march, he muft look to fight an-
other battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
I look that ye bind them faft. *Shakefp.*
He that gathered a hundred bufhels of apples, had thereby
a property in them: he was only to look that he ufed them
before they fpoiled, elfe he robbed others. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object.
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look
ftraight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*
7. To have any particular appearance.
I took the way,
Which through a path, but fcarcely printed, lay;
And look'd as lightly pref'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That fpotlefs modelf of private and publick life, that ge-
nerous fpirit, which all other Chriftians ought to labour after,
fhould look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Serm.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and
fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at leaft of
prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*
Cowards are offenfive to my fight;
Nor fhall they fee me do an act that looks
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
Should I publifh any favours done me by your lordfhip, I
am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addif.*
Something very noble may be difcerned, but it looketh
cumberfome. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
Late, a fad fpectacle of woe, he trod
The defert funds, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Odff.*
From the vices and follies of others, obferve how fuch a
practice looks in another perfon, and remember that it looks
as ill, or worfe, in yourfelf. *Watts.*
8. To feem.
To complain of want, and yet refufe all offers of a fup-
ply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being fru-
gal in her principles, but various in the effects thence ari-
ing. *Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.*
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.
Nay look not big, nor ftamp, nor flare, nor fret,
I will be maffer of what is mine own. *Shakefp. we.*
What hafte looks through his eyes?
So fhould he look that feems to fpeak things ftrange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and truft me you look well, and bear
your years very well. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

Can